

appearance of the two alar septa 2. 2. 6*b* (C. 69) is a later section and shows a pseudo-tetramerism caused by a late appearance of the two counter-lateral septa 3. 3, and a divergence of the alar septa 2. 2, most unusual at this stage. In the same specimen the main septum became detached before the addition of any metasepta. $\times 40$.

Fig. 7. (C. 78.) *Cyathophyllum* (?). A Silurian specimen (Wenlock), to show the identity of the protoseptal arrangement of a Lower Palæozoic coral with that existing in a Carboniferous one. $\times 35$.

The numbers in brackets refer to slides in the possession of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

LIII.—*Oriental Reduviidæ*. By W. L. DISTANT.

WITH the exception of one Bornean genus, the Reduviids described in this paper have reached my hands since the publication of the second volume of Indian Rhynchota ('Fauna of British India'). They will be included in the appendix to Vol. IV., now in preparation, and figures of the new genera will then be added.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Subfam. *EMESINÆ*.

Div. STENOLÆMARIÆ.

Ploiariola pygmaea, sp. n.

Head fuscous brown, the eyes black; antennæ creamy white with numerous fuscous spots or annulations; pronotum with the anterior lobe piceous, the posterior lobe fuscous, the former much irrorated with linear white markings and with its lateral margins ochraceous, the latter with its lateral margins and three central carinate lines (of which the central is incomplete and the two lateral meet anteriorly) creamy white, its posterior margin ochraceous; abdomen above fuscous, beneath greyish with fuscous spots; legs creamy white with fuscous spots or annulations; hemelytra creamy white with darker mottlings, on basal area the mottlings are fuscous and on costal margin there are fuscous spots; first joint of antennæ about as long as intermediate femora, second very little shorter than first; posterior femora about as long as whole body; anterior lobe of pronotum a little shorter than the posterior lobe, pronotal margins slightly sinuate.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

DIV. LEISTARCHARIA.

Bagauda splendens, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head and anterior margin of pronotum piceous; eyes, posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, membrane, anterior femora (excluding base), anterior tibiæ, and apical area of abdomen beneath, black; scutellum with two discal ochraceous lines; corium longitudinally castaneous brown between the veins and with a pale creamy patch before the membrane, the latter with a central pale vein; pronotum more than twice as long as head, the anterior lobe constricted and longer than posterior lobe, which is gibbous, with a central longitudinal narrow ridge, and with a nodule near each posterior angle, its basal margin sinuate; first joint of antennæ about as long as the intermediate femora and much longer than second joint; corium transversely striate in each lateral area; posterior femora about as long as entire body, intermediate and posterior femora annulated with creamy white at apices.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

GUITHERA, gen. nov.

Head suboval, above and beneath convex, subequal in width to apex of pronotum, narrower in front of eyes than behind; rostrum with the second joint slightly longer than first, shorter than third; first joint of antennæ about twice as long as pronotum; pronotum less than twice the length of head, above mesonotum outwardly produced, base only slightly wider than apex, medially constricted, basal margin not sinuate; scutellum subtriangular; hemelytra reaching or just passing abdominal apex; anterior femora moderately incrassated, beneath finely spinose, basal spines most prominent, anterior tibiæ and tarsi united shorter than femora, the tarsus single-jointed; anterior coxæ a little more than half the length of anterior femora, posterior femora a little longer than the abdomen.

Type *G. jeana*, Dist. (*Lutea*).

Allied to *Bagauda*, Bergr.

Guithera hortensia, sp. n.

Ochnaceous; head, basal half of posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, extreme base of corium, and membrane piceous; antennæ castaneous brown; head scarcely longer than

anterior lobe of pronotum ; first joint of antennæ about as long as hemelytra and much longer than second joint ; anterior lobe of pronotum longer than posterior lobe, the first semiglobose with a central longitudinal incised line, the latter with a nodule on each side of its anterior margin, the posterior angles subacute and subprominent, a little directed backward ; corium transversely striate on each lateral area between the veins ; membrane reaching abdominal apex ; anterior coxæ a little more than half the length of anterior femora ; posterior femora a little longer than the abdomen.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

Guithera nubifera, sp. n.

Ochraceous ; eyes black ; corium and apical area of abdomen beneath fuscous brown ; membrane pale brown with greenish iridescence ; first joint of antennæ considerably longer than hemelytra, more than twice as long as second joint ; pronotum strongly centrally channelled, posterior lobe with a nodule near each posterior angle ; corium slightly piceous at extreme base ; anterior coxæ considerably shorter than anterior femora ; posterior femora as long as the whole body ; antennæ very palely fuscous.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

Subfam. *TRIBELOCEPHALINÆ*.

PANGERANGA, gen. nov.

Head long, slightly longer than pronotum ; in front of eyes longly, porrectly, narrowly produced, behind eyes attenuated to base ; eyes transverse, almost meeting on vertex ; ocelli absent ; first joint of rostrum slightly passing eyes, subequal in length to second joint ; antenniferous tubercles prominent ; antennæ longly pilose, first joint slightly thickened, about as long as head and pronotum together, second joint curved, a little longer than first ; pronotum moderately convex, the anterior lobe a little less than half the length of posterior lobe ; hemelytra passing abdominal apex, corium short and narrow ; membrane very large and containing two large cells, the uppermost transverse, the lowermost longitudinally subovate ; intermediate and posterior coxæ about equally wide apart, the anterior coxæ placed close together ; legs moderately slender ; prosternum centrally sulcate ; abdomen moderately centrally ridged.

Type, *C. cinnamomea*, Dist.

Pangeranga cinnamomea, sp. n.

Pale uniform cinnamon-brown; body and legs moderately pilose, lateral margins of head behind eyes, pronotum, corium, and abdomen more longly pilose, antennæ very longly pilose; pronotum with a large obtuse tubercle on each side of transverse incision separating the anterior and posterior lobes; veins to corium coarse and somewhat rugose; sternum and abdomen beneath densely pilose, the latter centrally moderately ridged where there is a central longitudinal narrow levigate slightly incised line.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Borneo; Buri.

Subfam. ACANTHASPIDINÆ.

Div. REDUVIARIA.

STESICHORUS, gen. nov.

Body subovate; head strongly transversely impressel between eyes, which extend transversely across the lateral areas of the head, antecular portion of head slightly depressed, a little longer than postocular portion; antennæ pilose, first joint shorter than head, second joint more than twice as long as first; pronotum with the lobes subequal in length, anterior lobe much narrower than posterior, tuberculate at anterior angles, subconvex, and centrally longitudinally sulcate, lateral margins of posterior lobe oblique; scutellum terminating in a semiporrect spine; membrane extending a little beyond abdomen, which beneath has a slight longitudinal central ridge, the lateral areas being oblique; legs pilose and body beneath pilose; anterior femora unarmed.

Type, *S. pilosus*, Dist.

Allied to *Crocicus*, Bredd.

Stesichorus pilosus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and sternum black; corium ochraceous, with the basal angle, basal half of claval area, and apical angle black; membrane black, with a pale apical spot; antennæ, rostrum, legs, and abdomen beneath ochraceous, the latter with the apical and lateral areas piceous; antennæ, rostrum, legs, and abdomen beneath strongly pilose.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Eppawela (*E. E. Green*).

Subfam. *Ectrichodiinæ*.*Antiopula typicalis*, sp. n.

Sanguineous; antennæ, hemelytra, a broad transverse fascia to the last two dorsal abdominal segments, a large spot on each lateral area of the same segment beneath, and a spot on apical segment, black; base of first joint of antennæ sanguineous, fifth and sixth joints pale stramineous, apex of sixth joint fuscous; basal halves of lateral margins to hemelytra sanguineous, becoming broader at area of membrane; antennæ with six joints, first nearly as long as head, second longest, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth small, the last three subequal in length; head convexly globose; eyes convex, black; pronotum centrally longitudinally sulcate, posterior lobe also longitudinally impressed near lateral angles; anterior femora a little thickened but unarmed.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

Stål's type of the genus has the antennæ imperfect; the above description therefore locates the genus *Antiopula* in the section of the subfamily *Ectrichodiinæ* distinguished by the possession of six joints to the antennæ.

Libavius tricolor, sp. n.

Sanguineous; corium dull ochraceous, the veins, lateral margins, and apical angles sanguineous; membrane black; antennæ longly pilose, first and second joints dull sanguineous, remaining joints fuscous; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate and with two prominent acute tubercles, posterior lobe with three deep longitudinal impressions, the central one not reaching basal margin; head with two short spines at its anterior margin; connexivum moderately broadly and upwardly produced, the segmental angles slightly tuberculous; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Wellawaya (*E. E. Green*).

Subfam. *Harpactorinæ*.

Div. RHAPHIDOSOMARIA.

Rhaphidosoma Greeni, sp. n.

Piceous black; rostrum and legs castaneous, intermediate and posterior tibiæ dull ochraceous, tarsal claws piceous; head elongate, ante- and postocular portions almost subequal

in length, the postocular portion finely granulate and somewhat castaneous; antennæ pale castaneous brown, first joint as long as intermediate femora; second and third joints subequal in length and each considerably shorter than first; anterior and intermediate femora subequal in length, posterior femora a little shorter and posterior tibiæ a little longer than abdomen; abdomen above pale piceous brown, a central longitudinal fascia and the lateral margins black; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ.

Long. 25 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Wellawaya (*E. E. Green*).

Div. SYCANARIA.

Sycanus galbanus, sp. n.

Black; corium stramineous, the clavus black; head and rostrum smooth, shining black, second and third joints of the latter piceous brown; antennæ with the first and second joints black, remainder greyish brown, first joint a little longer than head; pronotum with the anterior lobe shining black but greyishly pilose, posterior lobe granulose; scutellum with a moderately long erect spine, its apex subacute, not bifid; corium finely rugosely punctate between the veins, which are strongly prominent; membrane shining, slightly bronzy black, extreme basal margin stramineous; abdomen beneath shining black, with a longitudinal series of white segmental spots near each lateral margin; sternum with some obscure testaceous-brown spots; femora longly pilose, slightly nodulose near apex; abdomen moderately amplified and raised on each side, its margins obtusely angularly sinuate.

Long. 20 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Ritangalla (*E. E. Green*).

In colour *S. galbanus* is allied to that section of the genus represented by *S. collaris*, Fabr., but in structure is widely divergent, and belongs to the specific section characterized by the subacute and not bifid scutellar spine.

Div. EUAGORASARIA.

SERENDIBA, gen. nov.

Body elongate; head shorter than pronotum, and with a short but prominent spine behind the base of each antenna, postocular area about half as long again as anteocular area, transversely impressed between eyes and attenuated to base;

ocelli situate just behind eyes; rostrum with the first joint a little longer than second and subequal to the remaining two joints together; antennæ slender, the first joint about as long as the posterior femora; pronotum with the posterior lobe about half as long again as the anterior lobe, which is sculptured and broadly, medially, posteriorly impressed, the posterior angles longly porrectly spinous; scutellum short, robust, medially impressed at base, its apex not acuminate; anterior tibiæ straight, as long as anterior femora, shorter than posterior femora; posterior tibiæ longer than the femora.

Allied to *Villanovanus*, Dist.

Type, *S. pundaluoyæ*, Dist.

Serendiba pundaluoyæ, sp. n.

Head ochraceous or brownish ochraceous; antennæ reddish ochraceous; pronotum with the anterior lobe dull opaque greyish, the posterior lobe and hemelytra more brilliant greyish; pronotal lateral spines with their basal area pale testaceous; membrane with more than basal half iridescent; legs ochraceous, somewhat stramineous near base; abdomen beneath with piccons suffusions; pronotum with the anterior lobe sculptured, levigate, the posterior lobe finely granulose, the posterior lateral spines slightly directed backward; legs finely pilose; antennæ with the first joint as long as posterior femora and more than three times longer than second joint.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*E. E. Green*).

LANCA, gen. nov.

Body narrow, elongate; head about as long as pronotum, postocular portion much longer than anteocular, profoundly transversely incised between eyes, attenuated towards base, a short tubercle or spine behind the antenniferous tubercles; ocelli placed just behind eyes; rostrum with the first joint slightly longer than second; antennæ slender, first joint about as long as posterior femora, second joint about one third the length of first; pronotum with the anterior lobe much shorter than the posterior lobe, the latter with two moderately long, erect, discal spines, and with a long, slender, porrect spine at each lateral angle, its basal margin strongly emarginate, the anterior lobe convex, faintly medially incised, and with its anterior angles tuberculously subprominent; scutellum apically somewhat tuberculous, not spined; hemelytra not quite reaching the apex of abdomen, membrane

longer than corium; abdomen not projecting beyond the lateral margins of the hemelytra, the sixth abdominal segment with the connexivum subangularly dilated on each side; anterior femora slightly thickened and a little longer than the tibiæ, posterior femora and tibiæ longest and subequal in length.

Type, *L. kandyensis*, Dist.

To be placed near *Platerus*, Dist.

Lanca kandyensis, sp. n.

Pale fuscous brown; pronotum much mottled with ochraceous pile, more thickly so on posterior lobe; antennæ pale fuscous brown, first joint ochraceous, with its apex infuscate; antenniferous tubercles castaneous; eyes black; rostrum ochraceous; anterior femora with an obscure, subapical, greyish annulation and anterior tibiæ with a similar subbasal annulation, intermediate and posterior femora annulated and basally suffused with ochraceous, the tibiæ with a similarly coloured subbasal annulation; body and legs shortly pilose, the abdomen beneath piceous and ochraceously pilose.

Long. 18 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*); Kandy (*E. E. Green*).

Div. POLIDIDUSARIA.

GALLOBELGICUS, gen. nov.

Head moderately long, anteriorly spinously produced between the antenniferous tubercles, deeply transversely incised behind eyes, postocular portion moderately globosè and with two fine moderately long spinules on each lateral margin behind eyes; rostrum with the first joint robust and passing eyes, second joint slightly shorter and dilated at base; antennæ slender, first joint about as long as head, thorax, and scutellum together, second joint short, shorter than third; pronotum with the anterior lobe longer than the posterior, the first with two tubercles on each lateral margin, posterior lobe with a long, slender, slightly curved spine at each lateral angle; scutellum with two long spines, one erect near base, the other longest and obliquely ascendant at apex; hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen; anterior coxæ about one third the length of anterior femora; legs slender, anterior femora and tibiæ longly acutely spinous, the first slightly thickened; intermediate and posterior legs unarmed, posterior femora as long as hemelytra and a little shorter than posterior tibiæ.

Type, *G. typicus*, Dist.

Gallobelgicus typicus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; hemelytra pale fuscous brown, with the veins ochraceous; second joint of antennæ narrowly creamy white at base and apex; eyes black; femora obscurely fuscously annulate near apices, structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*E. E. Green*).

LIV.—*Note on the Type Specimen of the Bat* *Micronycteris microtis*, Miller. By MARCUS W. LYON, Jun.

MICRONYCTERIS MICROTIS was described by Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jun.*, in 1898 from a single specimen, which is still the only one known, in the collection of the United States National Museum. Dr. Knud Andersen † has recently raised the question as to whether the ears of the type are damaged. The following history of the type, part of which was probably not known to Mr. Miller, and remarks on the ears may prove of interest.

The specimen, an adult male, now a skin and skull, U.S. National Museum number ¹⁶³⁶⁵/₂₃₃₆₁, was collected at Greytown, Nicaragua, by Dr. L. F. H. Birt; date of collecting not known. It was entered in the National Museum Catalogue on February 2, 1889, as an alcoholic, and the skull was catalogued on April 16, 1889. There is no record showing at what time the alcoholic was made into a skin. The wing-membranes are considerably torn and some hair has slipped from the lower back and abdomen, but otherwise the skin is in good condition. The skull is perfect. The colour-value of the skin is much lessened by the fact that it was immersed for an unknown time in alcohol or other preserving fluid. The basal portions of the hairs of *Micronycteris megalotis* are pure white. They were probably so in *M. microtis*, but the preserving fluid has apparently darkened them to a dirty white. The ears of the type of *M. microtis* measure, from meatus to apex, 12 mm., and the greatest breadth is 8 mm. The corresponding measurements in the skin of an adult male, U.S. National Museum Catalogue number 102913, from La Guaira, Venezuela, are 20 mm. and 12 mm. respec-

* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1898, p. 328 (July 12, 1898).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. xviii. (July 1906) p. 55, footnote.